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inch long, the upper not much shorter; branches strictly erect, peduncles naked, flowers nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.

Distinguished from the closely allied *C. uniflora* by the habit, the canes and the form of the capsule. Careful study of abundant materials proves that *C. uniflora* will have to comprise all the forms from Colorado and Utah which have been named *C. Langsdorffiana* or *C. Scheuchzeri*, among them the specimens of Parry and of Hall with denticulate calyx lobes and similar ones gathered by myself; they have erect elongated capsules tapering below, opening near the top; corolla divided nearly to the middle, often 1 inch wide; stems 3 to 4 or 8 to 10 inches high, 1 to 4 flowered. True *C. Scheuchzeri* (or *linifolia*) comes from Alaska; its corolla lobes are short, $\frac{1}{3}$ or less of the tube, the short ovate capsule is nodding and opens at base. The confusion arose in great part from the carelessness of collectors, who are mostly satisfied with nice flowers and neglect the less conspicuous fruiting specimens. Among several dozen specimens from the Rocky Mountains and Alaska, gathered by different collectors, I find only few with the characteristic capsules, and these I collected myself. Fruit and seed are such important organs that they ought always to be hunted up, and of every plant; this necessity is well known in *Compositæ* and *Umbelliferae* but it is true of all plants and ought to be well borne in mind by collectors. Such neglect is one of the causes why the species of *Vitis* and especially the *Cactaceæ* were not better understood long ago.

A Double *Epigæa repens*.—A good many years ago, I think in 1867, my brother, Prof. L. W. Bailey, of Fredericton, N. B., sent me a note which I read before the Boston Society of Natural History, on a double *Epigæa repens*, found near his home. To-day Miss Sarah L. Mann, of Central Falls, R. I., communicates a specimen, found, she writes, among some flowers from Massachusetts. The precise locality is not given. The nearly sessile umbel presents seven blossoms all of which show increase of parts. The calyx exhibits no aberration, but is succeeded by three perfectly gamopetalous corollas, each within the other as in the familiar cases of doubling in *Datura* and like plants. In the changes the stamens have entirely disappeared, or are perhaps represented only by certain aborted, hood-like appendages to one or more of the lobes of the inner whorl. The pistil appears to be normal. In some of the flowers there are rudimentary filaments. The real, as well as the pseudo-corollas are provided with the usual pubescence, and are normal as to color and fragrance. It would be interesting to know whether this plant maintains itself as a perennial form, as in the case cited by my brother. I will add that the rosettes are extremely pretty, though to a botanist's eyes teratological developments are always a little obtrusive.—W. WHITMAN BAILEY, *Brown University*.

***Artemisia annua*, L.**—This thrifty weed which has for a number of years been cultivated for ornament under the name of

"Sweet Scented Fern" threatens to become more abundant than desirable. In some localities in the southern part of this state, in patches, it appears to be the principal growth. It delights in broken ground and rich, sandy soil, but its accommodative powers appear to be great. I have observed it growing, uncultivated, in the counties of Wabash, Lawrence, Edwards and White, and I am informed by good authority that in the counties farther south it is becoming quite common. It being an annual will probably prevent it from becoming a very serious injury or annoyance to agriculture.

As this species is not described in any of our text books I will give the following description and notes on it, based on those given in the old German work referred to in the article on *Chenopodium album* and *viride* (BOT. GAZ., Vol. VI, p. 225): From three to six feet high, branching, ends of the branches and branchlets drooping, outline of whole plant pyramidal, clusters of flowers roundish and pendant, peduncles one-fourth inch long. Leaves tripinnately dissected, ovate lanceolate in outline, two to six inches long; whole plant smooth or very minutely pubescent. The whole plant gives off a strong, but not unpleasant odor, which partakes of that of *Artemisia Absinthium* and camphor. Root annual and yellow. This species is a native of Siberia. According to J. G. Gmelin the inhabitants of Jenisea boil this annual *Artemisia* with their mead to give it a pleasant odor (flavor?). S. G. Gmelin also reports, in his "Voyage through Russia," that this species of *Artemisia* is used in the tanning of the well known *Saffian* leather (Turkish morocco). He further remarks that a coloring matter is obtained from this plant named *Tschagan*, four pounds of which will color twenty-five goat skins. In this dye the skins are steeped, by the addition of one pound of finely pulverized cochineal, some honey and salt, the red color is obtained. To produce the yellow *Saffian* leather, another dye, called *Kuk* is added; in this latter case however, the honey and salt are omitted.—J. SCHNECK, *Mt. Carmel, Ill.*

New Species of Fungi, by Chas. H. Peck.—*UROMYCES PSORALEÆ*.—Spots none or indistinct; sori epiphyllous, scattered or crowded, sometimes occupying the whole upper surface of the leaf, blackish-brown; spores elliptical, obovate or pyriform, obtuse, granular within, .0008–.0012 of an inch long, .0008–.0009 of an inch broad, the pedicel short, colorless.

Living leaves of *Psoralea lanceolata* Utah. August. Jones.

The lower surface of the leaves in the specimens before me is occupied by *Æcidium Psoraleæ* which is probably the hymeniferous form of this fungus.

UROMYCES ZYGADENI.—Spots pale or yellowish, sometimes confluent; *hymeniferous fungus* with the peridia amphigenous, short, scattered or crowded, the spores subglobose, orange. .0008–.00095 of an inch broad, with a thin hyaline epispore; *teleutospores fungus* with the sori amphigenous, clustered, small, blackish-brown, sometimes intermingled with the *Æcidium*; spores obovate or subpyriform,